THE MEREDITH EAGLE.

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OCTOBER.

I know by beauty's tokens,
The crimson and the gold,
The wayside aster nestling,
Its silken purple fold,

The radiance, amber colored,
In air and sea and sky,
The dew-drop's lustre showing
Her frosty lover nigh.

The forest leaves now falling,
Fast thro' the songless air—
I know by all these tokens
October's everywhere.

THE AGATE CHARM.

An aged woman bent over a huge cauldron; one there was with her in the chamber, a man, fierce-visaged and young, and he hung upon her movements exnapt. She chanted as she stirred the pots contents, throwing in strange objects as she sang:—

"One, two, three,
Good spirits flee,
Bad spirits hither
And listen to me:
Listen to the incantation,
And behold my machination;
Fire, water; water, fire;
How it bubbles ever higher!
Throw in this, and throw in that,
Now a frog, and now a cat,
Here an herb and here a flower,
Take, O agate, take the power,
That invincible may be
E'er whoever carries thee.
Spirits wicked, lend your aid,
Then the thing will soon be made.

"Behold my son," she cried, "the enchantment is wrought. See here this agate. I give it to you. Writ beneath the polished surface are the words, 'Who beareth me shall overcome.' Go forth into the world, by its aid you shall be as one invincible."

The warrior thanked her greatly for her pains, and pressed a large purse of gold into her withered hands. Then he departed by the low doorway.

The witch laughed an ugly laugh; it rang through the room with an eerie sound, and seemed to be echoed and re-echoed from each corner of the chamber.

"There goes another fool," she cried, "who thinks I wrought an agate by my incantations. What ignorants those humans are, who know not the mystic secrets of earth and sky. Many another such invincible stone lies hidden in old Brunnte's chamber. She gets them from the earth-gnome, and only he who brings her heavy gold shall obtain one. Ha, ha, ha!" she laughed again, and shook the purse, so that the gold chinked.

Meanwhile Sir Patinas rode away over the plains and across the hills, till he came to the court of the good king Roderick, whose fame had spread over the lands.

Now, it chanced that at this time Roderick was engaged in warfare with his neighbors, the Basques. Wherefore, when Sir Patinas came before him and offered his services, the king accepted them gladly, after he was convinced that the knight was brave, and skilled in arms. This Sir Patinas did, from no desire to serve the king but to build up his own fame, and show his prowess in battle, that later, perchance, he might wrench the fair realm from Roderick, and himself become its lord.

Anon Sir Patinas went forth with a band of warriors to fight against King Roderick's enemies. He did great battle upon them, and routed them utterly, for with whomsoever he engaged, him he overcame, thus proving the agate's power. And when the army returned victorious, Sir Patinas had won great honor and renown; there were many who held him in great fear, yet but few loved him.

As months sped on there was still peace in the land, for King Roderick loved not warfare, and never sought it unprovoked. But the quiet life suited not Sir Patinas nor his purpose, wherefore he begged the king to let cry a tourney and feats of strength.

"Else, O sire," he said, "your knights forget the use of arms, and when ye go to war once more will be unused to actions, inert, and easy conquered."

And the king, seeing the truth of his words, and holding him in great respect as a skilled knight, commanded that a tournament and wrestling matches should be held, and many other feats of strength be engaged in. Three several days were fixed upon, and great were the preparations in court for the coming days of festival. All the noblest of the land flocked thither, bringing their vassals with them, rejoicing in this occasion for showing their skill in arms, and overcoming the stranger who had borne off all the palms in the late war.

But when the jousts were ended and the lords returned to their several homes, there was mortification in their hearts, for Sir Patinas had carried away every prize in tourney or tilt; three times had the Queen of Beauty crowned him victor, and on the last day King Roderick himself, surprised and gratified by this display of power, had hung with his own hands a golden chain round his neck, and named him "Sir Patinas the Invincible."

The knight's heart was right glad within him at this, for it caused his fame to spread in all the lands, and he hoped soon to be nearer the object of his ambition.

Wherefore, hearing that the knights were angered against him because of his success, he feigned to be deeply grieved, and issued a proclamation declaring himself willing to engage with each one in single combat, for a test of skill, and that every one might choose both their and his weapon, thereby to show that his strength lay not in the instruments he employed. This he did relying upon the power of his agate.

When this news reached the ears of the nobles they were glad, for they deemed a chance was now opened to humble the stranger's pride, since surely he could not excel in the use of all weapons.

And there were many came to the court, more than three hundred warriors, good men and approved, all prepared to go against Sir Patinas. Now the king was sorrowful, for he loved not strife, and but for the marvelous deeds of arms Sir Patinas had done for him, he would have sent him from the land.

So when the knights were all assembled, the king bade them consider once more their intent, and if it were not better to let Sir Patinas bear all his glory awhile, and strive whether they could not regain their honor when next he let cry a tourney.

Whereat they all cried:—

"Nay, nay; we would prove our honor now."

Sir Patinas laughed aloud, and said:—

"Wot ye well, sir knights, I should have thought ye but a coward crew had ye drawn back this final hour. Herewith I challenge you to single combat, and I proclaim me victor ere yet the first blow be struck."

"Beware," said the king, "how thou speakest so great a word, lest thy deeds disprove thee."

"I am well aware of what I speak," he answered with pride, "and here is my glove to any man who shall say me nay when my trial be ended."

Then the king took up the glove. He held it only right he should maintain the honor of his noble knights, all hardy men, and skilled in manly prowess of arms, and whom no one had overcome before.

After this began the combats, and they waged hot and fierce for many successive days, till at length Sir Patinas had conquered the mighty knights who had come forth against him, and they were all sore answered.

Whereupon the king said to Patinas: "God forbid that I should blame thee, sir knight, but I wot not whence comes thy strength, greater than that of knight or squire within my realm; 'tis my turn now to test my strength with thee."

Then stepped forth a noble squire, hight Hector, a passing good man, valiant and loyal.

"Nay, nay, my lord," he said, "not so; it is not right, ye put the land to such peril. Render to me the gage; for, so be it ye be overcome or slain, it would cause great sorrow, the while my life availeth naught."

The king would not at first, but the squire prevailed hard, and at last he gave him the glove, weeping sore the while.

Whereupon Hector craved a short delay from Sir Patinas, to gird him for the fight. Wherat Sir Patinas was by no means wroth; for he was wearied of encounters, small pain though they caused him.

When even was come Hector betook him into the wood, and called for the kind fay Beate, who cometh to all who call her single-hearted and who were born into the world on a May morning. Now, Hector had been so born, and, being good and true, she did not deny his call, but appeared unto him.

She was a woman wondrous fair, and Hector, when he beheld her, knelt down to do her homage.

"Not so," she said, "for my time is short. What list you of me, my son, and wherein can I serve you?"

Then outspoke Hector and told her of all that had passed, and how Sir Patinas had overcome the knights, and how he would preserve the honor of the king.

"And I crave of you," he cried, "that ye would grant me a boon."

"Name it," she said.

"I would that ye should tell me wherein lieth this knight's rare strength, and what may vanquish him."

"It resteth in his inner doublet, under his right arm," she made reply, "and you must cut a square inch from out it, and wear it upon you in the encounter."

Then said Hector:—

"Surely ye mock me."

But she:—

"Not so; it is as I have told, and ye yourself shall prove, if so be ye follow my words."

Hector wended him away, pondering these words in his mind, thinking how he could approach the knight's doublet without his knowledge. Thinking thus, he laid himself down under a tree to rest, and slept there till dawn of day. Then he rose, and bent his steps unto the stream, for he wished to bathe therein to gain vigor for the combat.

Scarce had he neared it when he perceived Sir Patinas disporting in the clear water.

"Ah, thought Hector, "now is the time!" and he got him near where the knight's clothes lay, and cut thence, all unperceived, the square mentioned by the fairy. Nor did he stay to examine it more closely, but thrust it into his breast and walked away once more.

Now when the hour of recontre was come King Roderick was passing heavy, but Hector stepped forth boldly, for he trusted in his good cause and in the fay's advice.

And, truly, when they came to meet, Sir Patinas' skill was as nought unto the youth. Soon his spear was all to-shivered, and Hector smote him through the shield into his side, so that horse and rider fell down.

Beholding which, the youth alighted from his steed and came toward the knight.

"Proclaim thyself vanquished," said he.

"Thou hast o'ercome me," said Patinas, and his voice was feeble. "But I pray thee tell me how that could be, and what charm thou bearest that is greater than mine?"

"None other but thine own," quoth Hector; and he drew forth the square out of the doublet and held it toward him. "But for this, Sir Patinas, I, too, should have been slain through thy evil craft."

Thereupon Hector, turning toward the king, presented him the square out of the doublet, saying:—

"Take it, my lord, this thing whereby I have conquered. I know not what it contains. That be for you to discover."

And the king took it and opened, and behold! the stuff inclosed an agate. Writ beneath its polished surface were these words: "Who beareth me shall overcome." Then Roderick returned it to the young squire, saying:—

"This thing is thine, fairly won. Bear it about thee, that thou, too, mayst become invincible."

"Nay, not so," he made reply. "If by my strength of arm and skill I be unconquerable, it is well, but to resort to charms to me seemeth mean. I would nought of it."

So speaking, he flung the agate from him. And the king was well pleased with the youth's resolve, and praised him therefor, and for the service he had done to him he gave him the order of knighthood, whereat Hector rejoiced greatly.

As for Sir Patinas, when he was healed from his fall, he fled the land, and was heard of no more.

WELL WATCHED.

Michael Baldwin, the irrepressible and incorrigible, was no more dignified, abstemious, or moral in his position as speaker of the first Ohio House of Representatives than he had been in former years or lesser stations. He presided over the chamber in 1803, 1804 and 1805. It is a matter of tradition that for his own pecuniary benefit, and for the entertainment of those among the legislators who had a penchant for gaming, he established in his rooms the game of "eyngt-en-un," himself acting as banker and dealer, and as a matter of course winning more frequently than any of the other players. On one occasion, after much drinking and a late sitting at the gambling-table, Baldwin found himself in possession not only of all the money of his companions, but of many of their watches.

In the morning the House of Representatives was found to be without a quorum; but Baldwin, accustomed to heavy drinking and late hours, was in his place back of the speaker's desk. Rapping savagely with his gavel, he demanded the roll-call of the house, and then sent the sergeant-at-arms out to bring in the delinquent members. After an hour or so that functionary returned, followed by about a dozen members of the Ohio legislature, whose blood-shot eyes, suffused faces, unsteady, shambling steps, and general air of shamefacedness indicated the late hours they had kept, and their heavy indulgences. With much austerity of manner, Baldwin reprimanded the tardy members, reminded them of the cost to which the infant state was subjected by payment of their per diems, and was proceeding to farther elaborate his censure on their late arrival and the consequent delay of legislation, when one of the delinquents, exasperated beyond control, cried out, "Hold on there, Mr. Speaker, hold on! How could we tell what time it was, when the speaker of the House had all of our watches?"—*Harper's Magazine.*

BEDS AND BEDSTEADS.

In subjugating the East the Romans assumed and brought back with them extreme notions of luxury and indolence. Previously their bedsteads were of planks, covered with straw, moss or dried leaves. They borrowed from Asia those large carved bedsteads, gilt and plated with ivory, whereon were piled cushions of wool and feathers, and counterpanes of the most beautiful furs and of the richest materials. These customs like many others were handed down to the Gauls, and from the Gauls to the Franks. With the exception of bed-linen, which came into use much later, we find from the times of the earliest kings the various sleeping appliances nearly as they are now—pillow (auricnlare), the foot-coverlet (lovale), the counterpane (culcita), etc. No mention, however, is made of curtains (courtines). At a later period, whilst still retaining their primitive furniture, bedsteads vary in the shape and dimensions, those of the poor and the monks are narrow and homely; amongst kings and nobles they in time became veritable examples of the joiner's work and only to be reached by the aid of stools or even steps. The guest at the chateau could not receive any greater honor than to occupy the same bed as the lord of the manor, and the dogs by whom the seigneurs—all great sportsmen—were constantly surrounded had the privilege of reposing where their masters slept. Hence we recognize the object of their gigantic bedsteads, which were sometimes twelve feet in width. If we are to believe the chronicles the pillows were perfumed with essences and odoriferous waters; this we can understand to have been by no means an unnecessary precaution. We see in the 16th century Francis I testifying his great regard for Admiral Bonnivet by occasionally admitting him to share his bed.—*London paper.*

NOBLE WOMAN.

A sister-in-law of Dr. Bliss quite recently made, or rather acknowledged, a romantic marriage with a gentleman employed as a sub-doorkeeper of the capitol, who had lost both feet in the Union army. She was a stenographer in the patent office, drawing a salary of $1200 a year. She lived frugally and held her place for years, to all appearances growing into the gentle, shadowy self-respecting spinsterhood that so many lady-clerks prefer to a common-place or ill assorted marriage. A few months since the gentleman referred to fell ill, and to the surprise of her friends she went to his lodgings and took her place at his bedside as his nurse, acknowledging then that they had been married more than a year, but that she had concealed it rather than forfeit her government position. She had been gradually laying money by to purchase the modest semi-rural home of her maternal grandparents, in East Cleveland, which the remaining heirs had offered her on terms within the scope of her ability to comply with by rigid economy, and the denouement did not occur, fortunately, till the place was practically paid for. She then resigned her position, continued her duties as nurse, and then took her matrimonial prize home to the little ancestral place she had secured; and we learn that she is very happy in her retirement. Her husband walks with a cane, a little slowly and painfully, to be sure, but by no means a wreck of a man.

A club has been established in St. Petersburg, the members of which bind themselves, under penalty of heavy fines, to wear only clothes of Russian cloth, to employ only Russian workmen, to dine at Russian restaurants, and to abstain from everything coming from foreign sources.

YORKTOWN.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH—GEN. DE PEYSTER'S OPINION OF CORNWALLIS—DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGE AND SURROUNDINGS — FINE SPEECH OF PRESIDENT ARTHUR—BEAUTIFUL ARMY AND NAVY DISPLAYS.

God had predetermined the working out of the great problem, the possibility of self-government in the New World in the fight of Christianity, which is civilization, which, again, is guaranteeism at once of the rights of the individual in subordination to the rights of the community, without the immediate intervention of oppressive authority.

These remarks are marvelously sustained by the series of events which culminated in the capture of Yorktown. To initiate the experiment, "the good and gallant" Cornwallis had to be crushed, whom even Col. Garden, while condemning his severity, invests with "the luster of dauntless intropidity," and adds the greater praise that he was "patient in supporting difficulties, indefatigable in surmounting them." Even after the junction of Wayne, says Gen. DePeyster, the historian, Cornwallis repulsed the Americans with a severe loss in killed and wounded and their cannon. Night alone saved the Americans. This was at Green Springs. All the credit in this affair belongs to Wayne. Kapp, in his life of Steuben, is terrific on La Fayette in treating of this period. Unquestionably Clinton in New York was completely duped and suffered himself to be "bottled" up, although he had over 12,000 effectives, which was certainly more than one-third Washington and Rochambeau could place in line of battle against him.

On the 5th of September, Washington received intelligence of the arrival of De Grasse in the Chesapeake. On the very same day Graves appeared off the entrance of the bay with a British fleet, and had he been an enterprising sailor he might have antedated Nelson's triumph at Aboukir by nineteen years. Instead of boldly standing in and acting on Greene's idea of "Victory or Ruin!" and attacking DeGrasse at anchor, while there were 1700 of his seamen absent assisting the land forces, thus neutralizing the latter's advantage in vessels and guns, he allowed him to slip or cut his cables, put to sea, and bring his whole superiority to bear. Graves got the worst of it and had to draw off to New York to refit, whereupon De Grasse returned to his former anchorage. Meanwhile taking advantage of these circumstances the French admiral, De Barras, had slipped in with the French seige material, and as far as human combinations were concerned, if Cornwallis chose to remain and be shut up, his fate was sealed.

Lafayette could not have prevented his escape now or at any time. Cornwallis was lost through his confidence in being promptly relieved and reinforced by Clinton when he would have turned the tables on the allies with a vengeance. Cornwallis was not a bit afraid of them. When they first presented themselves before his outer lines he was very anxious that they should attack him. Washington, cold and cautious, imbued with common sense, saw through the lure, could not be deluded by it, and restrained the more impetuous French. He was well aware of the ability with which Cornwallis could handle a little army; he knew how against great odds the gallant Englishman had smashed up his right on the Brandywine in 1777, and if it had been he, instead of the indolent Howe, would have harvested the fruits of the victory in Delaware.

On the night of the 16th Cornwallis undertook to transfer his army to the the Gloucester side, with the design of breaking through the line of the besiegers and escaping to New York, but a storm prevented the carrying out of the plan. On the 17th, the anniversary of Burgoyne's surrender, the British from their parapets beat the "parley." Thereupon the cannonading ceased and hostilities were suspended 24 hours. A commission of officers from both armies met at the Moore house and agreed upon terms of unconditional surrender. On the 19th the British troops marched out "with colors cased" and drums beating the British air, "The World Turned Upside Down," and laid down their arms, the surrender being made to Lincoln, who had a year after suffered a like humiliation at Charleston. A day after, Clinton appeared with the reinforcements, only to learn of the surrender. The event filled the hearts of the patriots with elation and those of the British ministry with despair. The House of Commons prevented the further prosecution of the war and early in 1782 ordered the ministry to make peace with America. November 30, 1782, the provisional articles were signed by commissioners of both countries, and September 3, 1783, the treaty was formally ratified.

Sifting facts, analyzing reports and calculating closely, it is probable that Cornwallis with a force nominally of 8000, of whom disease had left not more than one-half (3800 to 4017) effectives, was surrounded by over 20,000 to 22,000, comprising American continentals or regulars 6000 or 7000, militia 5000, French regulars under Rochambeau 5000, under the Marquis de Saint Simon 3300, marines 1000, besides detachments from the "garrisons of the fleet," and 1500 to 1700 seamen mobilized for the occasion, whose numbers have never entered into any calculation of the besieging forces.

Butler was right when he declared negroes and negro labor, slaves, contraband of war. The 1500 to 1700 sailors that De Grasse landed to assist the allies were as important to the success of the siege as the soldiers. They lightened the labors of the troops just as the English "navvies" sent out from England to work in the trenches before Sebastopol were indispensable auxiliaries. The veterans of Cornwallis, afflicted with fever, had to construct their own defenses, and after a siege, proper, of scarcely two weeks, disease and fatigue had invalided exactly one-half of his numerical strength.

The village of Yorktown is a small and decrepit affair, little reminding the visitor of its colonial thrift and importance. It has been the scene of two sieges, which are its only claims to public notice. With a few exceptions the defenses built by Cornwallis around the place do not exist, the confederate engineers in the last war having thrown up their own lines on the same site. These still loom up, in a decaying condition, and are the only fortifications to be seen anywhere on the field, with the exception of some of M'Clellan's approaches, a mile or more to the east and south. The redoubts and parallels of the Americans and French of 1781 long since disappeared, having been leveled first by Washington's order, and then plowed over by the farmers many times since; but with the assistance of the accurate military plans made at the time, and landmarks still preserved, they can be traced to-day with remarkable precision. One of the most interesting spots is the site of Washington's head-quarters, which stood about two and a half miles directly back of Yorktown. He occupied a house on what was afterwards known as Col. Jack Wayne's estate, and which has retained the name of the "Washington Lodge" since the siege. The original house was destroyed by fire during the war of the rebellion, and has been replaced by another, now occupied by Mr. Jones, the descendant of a Virginia revolutionary soldier. Rochambeau's quarters stood a short distance east of it. The field of the surrender, the spot where Scammell was mortally wounded, and the encampments of the French and American wings are clearly marked.

The proposed monument is to occupy a site purchased by the United States, and when completed will be worthy of the event it is designed to commemorate. Overlooking the York river, and visible far down the Chesapeake bay, it will stand, like the Bunker Hill monument, at the very coast, to remind the nations of the proper fate of an unjust invasion, and of unlawful encroachments upon popular rights.

It was the universal verdict that a national celebration of Cornwallis' surrender to be participated in by Americans from every portion of the Union should never have been held at such a dismal, isolated and totally unfit place as Yorktown. Many people thoughtlessly condemn the authorities of Virginia for what they consider the outrage of inducing them to come under any pretense whatever. The Virginian authorities, however, are not responsible. They did not even encourage the celebration by an appropriation to defray the expenses of their own troops.

The first official day's proceedings embraced the laying of the corner stone of the monument, and the official reception of visitors, causing a liberal burning of gunpowder in the way of salutes.

President Arthur made a most felicitous speech on the second day, saying among other things, "It is altogether fitting that we should gather here to refresh our souls with the contemplation of the unfaltering patriotism, the sturdy zeal and the sublime faith which achieved the results we now commemorate. For so, if we learn aright the lesson of the hour, shall we be incited to transmit to the generation which shall follow, the precious legacy which our fathers left to us—the love of liberty, protected by law. Of that historic scene which we here celebrate, no feature is more prominent and none more touching than the participation of our gallant allies from across the sea. It was their presence which gave fresh and vigorous impulse to the hopes of our countrymen, when wellnigh disheartened by a long series of disasters. It was their noble and generous aid, extended in the the darkest period of the struggle, which sped the coming of our triumph, and made the capitulation at Yorktown possible a century ago. To their descendants and representatives who are here present as the honored guests of the nation, it is my glad duty to offer cordial welcome." Not even Garfield could have stated more tersely the object and outcome of the war for independence. The President's references to the mother-country were in excellent taste, and his recognition of the sympathy of the English people and queen with our nation in its recent bereavement struck the right key.

The military and reviews occurred on the third day of the official programme.

The troops were formed near their respective camps in column of companies closed in mass, with the usual distances between battalions. A salute of 21 guns was fired by the mounted batteries on the arrival of the President on the grounds. The march in review was in column of companies at full distance, and the movement of the head of the column was begun at 10.15 o'clock. The number of men in line was as follows: Total regulars—artillery, 787; infantry, 190; naval brigade, 1104; veterans from homes, 388; Union veterans, 262; Georgia, 22; New Jersey, 702; Delaware, 252; Pennsylvania, 789; Massachusetts, 652; Maryland, 808; South Carolina,, 310; New Hampshire, 195; Virginia, 1087; New York, 374; North Carolina, 472; Rhode Island, 124; Vermont, 183; Kentucky, 228; Michigan, 291; Connecticut, 600. Total, 9484. After the review a big crowd surrounded the reviewing stand and cheered the President, Gen. Hancock, Secretary Blaine and the French and German officers who witnessed the review.

At the appointed hour the sails of the naval vessels were dropped and then furled again, the yards manned, and 21 guns fired from each of the seven men-of-war lying in the harbor as a salute to the President's party, who passed each of them in a steam yacht. On the return of the party the yards were again manned and another salute of 21 guns was fired, the Frenchmen manning their yards and joining in the salute. The scene from the bluff was one of the most picturesque of the whole occasion. The naval vessels, covered with bunting, the yachts, tug, sail and row boats, with the steamers, the music from the bands and the firing of the salutes, all combined to make a scene long to be remembered.

The following good advice was given by the president of an agricultural society on presenting a silver cup to a young man who had the first prize at a plowing-match—"Take this cup, my young friend," he said, "and remember always to plow deep and drink shallow."

FARM TOPICS.

Animals when confined and supplied with fattening feed always increase largely in weight during the first few weeks, after which the rate of increase diminishes to a considerable extent.

Celery will bear cold to a temperature of 28 degrees without injury, but any cold below this will destroy its vitality and decay immediately follows. Celery should be protected, therefore, at or a little before freezing.

A limited number of poultry can be kept upon every farm with profit, but an increase of numbers does not always produce proportionate good results. The larger the number the greater care and management is required.

The custom of planting a tree when a child is born or married is a good one. When a far off friend visits you, plant a tree to commemorate the event. If you do not live to rest under its welcome shade, some one else will.

The most successful breeders of horses, cattle and swine, know from experience that although they may possess the best breeding animals, that they will not be successful in producing superior stock, if a continuous growth of the young animal is not kept up.

This is how the French kill their poultry: They open the beak of the fowl, and with a sharp-pointed, narrow-bladed knife, make an incision at the back of the roof of the mouth, which divides the vertebræ and cause instant death, after which the fowls are hung up by the legs. They will bleed perfectly, with no disfigurement; picked while warm, and if desired, scalded. In this way the skin presents a more natural appearance than when scalded.

In view of the shortness of the corn crop, and of the forage crops generally in some sections of the country where the drouth has been severe, rye and winter oats, if sown now, will be found invaluable for winter grazing. In some localities the ground has been too dry to plow, but the long drouth in most cases has been supplemented with rain, and not a moment's time should be lost in getting the ground ready for seed. Nor is it necessary to wait for rain, if the ground has been plowed during dry weather. The seed sown in the dry soil will soon sprout and grow when the rain comes. It is probable that not a few farmers have already sown winter oats and rye, and in such cases the late rains (which seem to have been quite general) have probably started the grain. This will be of much advantage, for the earlier the grain starts the more advantage will be gained. Few persons have a correct idea of the quantity of grain and hay that is or may be saved by seeding oats or rye for winter grazing, and it has been a matter of no little surprise to us for a long time that so few farmers avail themselves of this expedient in economizing food for their domestic animals. Oats for winter grazing are very useful, and next to bluegrass, are considered by good farmers in some of the central southern states the most nutritious of all green winter food, and if all stock is removed just before the spring growth commences they will yield more grain per acre than the common kinds. We are speaking now of winter varieties of oats.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Condensation.

We turn soil into grass, grass into milk, milk into cream, cream into butter, which is the final product of the series. Corn, which is a form of condensed soil, may be itself condensed into whisky, starch or glucose. The amount of twenty-eight pounds of glucose extracted from one bushel of corn is sold at twice the price and freighted at less than half the cost. Oats are condensed into oatmeal; sorghum into sugar; apples into cider, barley into beer; and so on, without stint. Every step advances the price, diminishes the weight, and saves cost in carrying to market. But the ordinary form of condensation on the farm begins with the coarse crops and ends in the various animal products. Sheep, cattle, hogs and horses are condensed from the grasses and grains, and every step of the series all the way up from the scrub to the thoroughbred, if rightly managed, brings its legitimate profit, the final game being the comparatively inexpensive conveyance to market, which comes from large values packed into reduced maguitudes. But this constant crowding of value into smaller dimensions is shown not only in the transformation of the coarser into the finer commodities, but it is seen likewise in the improvement of our domestic animals. A Texas steer and a high-grade shorthorn are freighted to market at the same rates, while the one brings double the price of the other when they get there. The waste that comes from the excessive making of what is called offal is the grand cause of failure on the farm. It absorbs food and time, it costs every thing, and brings nothing. It is fully as expensive to raise horns and white leather as to raise marketable muscle. The price is different, but the freight the same. Some farmers display great talent in the production of offal. They raise hay that is all woody fiber, apples that are all core, corn that is all cob, and cattle that are all head, and horns, and gristle, and tail. They stigmatize the skill and care that diminish the core, the cob and the overweighted bone, to increase salable parts in fancy farming. Now, the whole scope and purpose of improvement, both in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, is simply to reduce to the smallest compass, consistent with strength, the unsalable portions, and to enhance the quality and size of the salable ones. The crab apple and the Northern Spy, the choke pear and the French Beauty, mustang and the Arabian mare, the Florida cow with her shrunken udder and the Jersey that fills the pail, are examples of the opposite extremes in different series. The one result sought in breeding, practiced as an art, is to rise from the lower end of each series up toward the higher. The model shorthorn now is a sample of closely compacted values—a treasure of the most nutritive food, so packed as to secure the highest prices and cheapest transportation. She is developed to fullness of quality just where the epicure finds and pays for the most delicate roast or sirloin steak. All those portions of her body which the butcher considers superfluous, are condensed to just within the limits of size and strength, which are indispensable to the economy of animal life. In the gradual progress of condensation to which she has been subjected through many generations, her horns have been made rudimentary, and her head shaped after the best mode, and her bones brought to the fineness and strength of steel. And the policy that has effected this striking result rests on the following reasons: 1. The offal absorbs for its growth and support a portion of the food which the animal consumes, consequently the greater the volume of offal the greater the amount of food wasted in feeding. 2. Large and coarse offal is almost invariably accompanied by coarse muscle. Capacious offal carries inferior beef. 3. Large and coarse offal usually goes along with a scanty development of valuable parts. Hence, it indicates a lack, not only in quality, but also in quantity of marketable beef. 4. Heavy offal is rarely accompanied by fattening quality. The cow or ox whose carcass is overweighted with offal will not as a general thing take on fat easily.—*President Welsh of Iowa.*

WILL GUITEAU ESCAPE?

The Constitution of the United States provides, in the second section of the second article, that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. This includes the power to commute or reduce a punishment which has been imposed upon an offender.

If Guiteau is legally triable in the District of Columbia, it can only be for an offense against the United States.

The constitutional grant of the pardoning power to the President, is an implied guarantee to every person accused of crime under the Federal laws that over and above all courts, except courts of impeachment, he shall have the benefit of the President's determination upon an application for pardon or for a commutation of sentence.

Of course, the determination contemplated by the Constitution is one uninfluenced by prejudgment or personal interest. But how is such a determination possible in Guiteau's case?

We do not say or suppose it is likely that any President would exercise the pardoning power in his behalf, even though his crime had not affected the Presidential succession. But it is possible. If, for example, a board of pardons existed, it is conceivable that such a body might think the defense of insanity deserved more consideration than it had received from the jury, and required that the sentence of death be reduced to imprisonment for life.

Gen. Arthur, however, without any fault of his own, is in a position where he cannot in the nature of things pass upon the question impartially. He must decide against Guiteau. The probabilities may be a thousand to one in favor of the justice of such a decision; but the fact will remain that the prisoner has been denied that unprejudiced determination which the law evidently intends and which all men recognize as desirable.

These considerations enforce the importance of conducting the trial with the utmost fairness. That possibility, if not hope, of executive clemency which exists in other cases does not exist here. All who honor the memory of the late President desire to see his miserable assassin punished; none desire to see him punished except in strict accordance with the law of the land.—*New York Sun.*

NEW YORK AND THE FAIR.

Will Boston have the next world's fair after all? It looks like it. Some of the shrewdest men of the "Hub" are exhibiting an interest in the project which prominent men of our own city could not have shown a year ago without a world's fair here in 1883 as the result. A firm for example have generously offered, he property known as Beacon park about four miles from the state-house, near the Charles river, as a site for the fair. The managers of the enterprise have enlisted Gen. Walker, the superintendent of the last census, in their undertaking, and when he puts his hand to the crank of a machine the wheels are sure to hum. The committee of twenty-eight appointed to investigate the project having reported unanimously in favor of the fair, the members appear to be working with the purpose of insuring the execution of their plans. The test of their scheme has arrived. They must secure a fund of $5,000,000 as a guarantee of the success of the fair, and they think it can be raised, without public aid, in ninety days. Will Boston subscribe the money? It would not surprise us if she did, with help from all parts of the Old Bay State, and we would like to have her do it just to shame New York. Success to Boston, we say, in her scheme for the next world's fair.—*New York Mail.*

DISASTER TO BRITISH SHIPPING.

One hundred and thirty British and foreign vessels were wrecked last week, being an increase of 104 over the previous week. The approximate value of the property lost is £8,000,000, of which £6,000,000 represent the British losses. Eighty-five vessels, principally British, were lost off the coast of the United Kingdom during the recent gale, against only twenty wrecks in the early part of the week in all parts of the world. One hundred and thirty-eight persons were reported lost or missing. Accounts received subsequent to the compilation of these statistics say that fifty-nine fishermen belonging to Burnmyuth and Eyemouth are known to have been drowned, and that 140 others belonging to both places are missing.

Dr. Johnson thought the happiest life was that of a man of business with some literary pursuits for his amusement, and that, in general, no one could be virtuous or happy who was not completely employed.

Meredith Engle.

AN INDEPENDENT LIFE NEWSPAPER devoted to the particular interests of Meredith and general interests of the towns lying around Lake Winnipesaukee and along the line of the B. C. M. Railroad to the White Mountains.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

CALVERT & KIMBALL,

PROPRIETORS.

Office—Prescott's Block, Main Street.

Terms of Subscription—$1.25 a year; $1 a year when paid in advance.

Advertising Rates—Moderate and made known on application. Births, marriages and deaths published free; obituaries 10c. per line.

Job Printing—Of every description executed promptly in the best manner at reasonable prices. Bookbinding and bill posting done on application.

MONDAY, OCT. 31, 1881.

MEREDITH MATTERS.

James Pike has recovered.

Orrin Carr has added to his buildings.

Cate & Swain's cattle have been sold.

E. H. Maloon has improved his house.

The Lady is to be repaired at the Weirs.

Mr. Dias has moved into his new house.

George Bemis' family have all gone West.

Joshua Paine has bought the J. S. Roberts house.

Fred Blake is to build a house for Daniel Ames soon.

Elisha Sceggel has recovered from his sprained ankle.

Luther Dockham has moved into the Russell house.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lang have returned from Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Prescott have returned to Florida.

G. S. Crockett of Cambridge, Mass., has been here.

Miss Jennie Smith is teaching the school at the Neck.

Most of the presidential mourning has been removed.

Nathan Plummer has put in a new gate at the upper dam.

Dr. J. S. Dearborn of Charlestown, Mass., has been here.

Main street has been repaired a little but it needs it still more.

Miss Carrie Hodgson is quite successful in her Sandwich school.

Newell Prescott was somewhat injured recently while coupling cars.

C. D. Malcon has moved into the village having sold his farm interest.

They are trying to carry the telephone line to this place before snow comes.

The Center school receives $1,000 by the will of the late Hon. G. G. Fogg.

About a dozen car loads of apples have been sent from here within a week.

Warren Leavitt has been trying to establish a Band of Hope at the Center.

E. F. Wiggin of Laconia has been taking measures to open the grist mill here.

The houses of J. H. Plaisted and J. I. Prescott are to be connected by a telephone.

John Moody and J. S Piper lately found some valuable garnets while blasting.

A. A. Kidder's horse recently ran away, but the reins getting wound up stopped him.

Horace Sceggel is making an addition to his house, not his barn as the compositor made it.

Dr. Cushing now of Gorham, has lately moved his houshhold goods from here to that place.

Warren Clough, employed by G. H. Clark & Co., had his left hand cut in a machine Wednesday.

On account of the increase in attendance, C. H. Colby's dancing school is held in the Town Hall.

Mrs. J. C. Hall of Clinton, Iowa, is visiting her sisters, Mrs. G. M. Burleigh and Mrs. G. G. Hoyt, Jr.

J. W. Ela, formerly of this place, lately read a fine paper on the Pauper Problem before the Chicago Philosophical society.

The following are the names upon the roll of honor of district No. 4, D. Emery Eaton, teacher: Alice M. Leavitt, Hittie R. Cox, Nettie Young.

Signs with the names Lake and Lang streets, have been put up, having been given by J. W. Lang. New signs are now in demand for other streets.

J. S. Roberts has bought the Blake brothers' new barn and is to make a dwelling house of it opposite Mr. Worrall's residence, as well as erect another one there.

The names upon the roll of honor of district No. 8 are: Alice E. Buzzell, Carrie E. Veasey, Genie L. Veasey, Jimmie P. Burleigh. Miss Abbie A. Mudgett, teacher.

Mr. Colby finds Sanborn's hall too small for his terpsichorean requirements already. He has a class of twenty-five pupils and applicants continue to present themselves.

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RATHBONE, SARD & CO.

ACORN

STOVES & RANGES.

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Every Style & Price.

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Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.

Always Reliable.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

CAMPTON.

The West Campton Temperance Band of Hope met at the church last Sunday. There was a good attendance in spite of the unfavorable weather. Austin Morrill of this place addressed a few interesting remarks to the meeting. The interest manifested thus far is highly gratifying, and since its organization the Band has increased rapidly in numbers. At the last meeting the executive committee handed in 17 new names pledged to support this great and noble cause, thus making our membership number 52. We are happy to state that some of the first families here are displaying a great deal of interest in support of the cause of Temperance, and we sincerely hope they will have the help of all the inhabitants of this place toward maintaining the work so recently started. The Band have just ordered from Chicago fifty-two copies of books for their library and will continue to add to it from time to time, such books as will complete a large and instructive library suitable for the Band. The next meeting will occur next Sunday, Oct. 30, at 6.30 P. M. at the church. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Miss L. L. Pease of Chelsea, Mass., is now visiting her sister and aged father, Rev. John Davis, on Cook's Hill at the residence of Mr. Frank Smith.

We are happy to state that Miss N. Ella Wilkinson has been engaged as teacher of the school in district No. 10, which position she has so acceptably filled before. F.

The regular meeting of the Campton Grange for November will be held at the Congregational vestry Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 7 o'clock p. m. A full attendance is desired. PER ORDER.

W. C. Sherman in order to accommodate his increasing custom in Campton and vicinity, has made arrangements with the firm of Cook & Adams, general merchants in Campton village, by which all goods left at their store will be promptly attended to. Personal attention given to watch work, engraving and repairing of all kinds. Prices reasonable.

The following lines were composed on the death of Annie Mitchell of Campton Village:—

Can it be the will of God,
That this lovely flower should go?
Yes, she sleeps beneath the sod
'Till the trump of God shall blow.
God gave thee to us, Annie dear,
To cheer us through life's lonely way,
But he has called thee back again.
How transient was thine earthly stay!
Thou art sleeping, sweetly sleeping;
Yonder churchyard holds thee fast.
Jesus called thee from us, darling,
But he'll bring thee home at last.
Farewell, Annie, we will meet thee,
In the kingdom of the blest—
Yes, at home in Heaven we'll greet thee.
When he gives his children rest.

Rev. Daniel Pulsifer, who died recently in Andover, was a native of this town and the oldest son of the late Capt. Joseph Pulsifer. He was born Sept. 28th, 1790. He united with the Congregationalist church in this town, July 13th, 1817, and was ordained to the ministry and commenced preaching in July, 1834. He had been settled in Groton, Hebron, Enfield and Danbury in this state, and in Thetford, Vt. For several years prior to his death, Mr. P. had been blind and failing in health, and lived with his son, Mr. Pulsifer of Danbury, with whom he died.

An ox owned by Samuel H. Dow and a two years old steer owned by Henry L. Clark, were found dead in the enclosure of W. H. H. Fellows, of East Campton, on Tuesday morning last. An examination of the stomachs of the animals showed that they had eaten Paris green. How they obtained it is the mystery.

The typhoid fever, which for a few weeks past had appeared to be abating, is again prevalent. The wife of David Thornton, Callie, daughter of E. B. Burbank, Daniel Brown, the wife of George Perry, the wife of Jesse Wallace and a child of Horace L. Thurston, are among the victims of this dreadful disease.

Austin, an eight year old son of Nathan P. Cotton is very sick with lung fever, and his recovery is doubtful.

Benjamin Sweatt comes to the front again with a big crop of wheat this year, raising 84 bushels. Mr. S. also raised 175 bushels of potatoes on two thirds of an acres of land, and raised 75 bushels of the same on other ground, making a crop of 250 bushels in all.

The mother of Mrs. Benjamin Sweatt, the widow of John Rogers, formerly of this place, aged ninety-two years, has been sick in Lowell with her sons with whom she has been residing. Mrs. Sweatt has been with her mother, tending her efficiently, and we are happy to know she is recovering. May she live to be a centenarian. W.

There will be a lecture at the church in Campton Village, Wednesday evening, Nov. 2nd, by Rev. W. V. Garner, of Concord, subject, "Mind's Progress." Admission. 25c. For the benefit of the church bell fund.

Beautiful fall weather.

Grey squirrels are quite plenty.

Hundred of bushels of apples will not be gathered.

Daniel O. Merrill has sold his place in Campton Village to John Wood and bought a place in Lake Village where he intends to move soon.

George Buell returned to Franklin last Saturday taking with him ten partridges and nineteen grey squirrels.

Miss M. A. Young has gone to Danvers, Georgetown, Stoneham, and Boston, visiting friends. B.

Home Amusements.

We are happy to notice that the American Publishing Co., of Hartford, Conn.—as per advertisement,—announce the publication this season of a game which cannot fail to recommend itself to any one who will stop to examine it. Combining as it does both entertainment and instruction in a remarkable degree,—which desirable elements but very few games possess—the time spent with it in amusement is not wasted. It is a geographical game entitled *"Rambles Through Our Country,"* in which the several players who engage, take an excursion through the United States, stopping at the principal cities and points of interest, and taking a look at them and their histories through the medium of an Illustrated Text Book which accompanies an elegant Oil Colored Map; the whole thing forming one of the most fascinating, entertaining and above all, instructive games we have ever seen.

The same Company advertise also a delightful book entitled *"Paquita,"* from the pen of the noted author and poet, Joaquin Miller.

ELEGANT CARDS.—John A. Haddock, 914 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., the original wholesale card manufacturer, is sending out for the benefit of card collectors, $5 packages of 1538 elegant cards, which he will mail postpaid to any address for 25 cents additional. He will also furnish complete sets of samples of all the series which he sells, for 35 cents; comprising over 100 neat cards—as well as a finer box of 104 elegant cards for FIFTY CENTS, postage paid. This is an excellent opportunity to increase one's stock, as Mr. Haddock's designs are many and extremely beautiful. Postage stamps may be sent.

WENTWORTH.

Dr. A. A. Whipple has been quite sick.

Mr. Charles Piper is very feeble.

Mr. Edwin Mason has been sick.

The quarterly meeting of the F. W. B. will be held in Stanyan's Hall commencing Friday, Nov. 4th, and continuing until Nov. 6th at 9 o'clock P. M. A general invitation is extended to all denominations.

Mrs. Thomas D. Whipple, who with her children have been stopping here for a few weeks, has returned to her home in Heightstown, N. J.

Miss Abbie Libby commenced her school on Ellsworth Hill, Monday, where she has taught several terms before. She is an amiable lady and readily wins the love of her scholars and associates.

Miss Abbie Whitcher's school commenced on Atwell's Hill this week.

Miss Annie Whitmore's school closed last week.

As no mention has been made of the death of Mr. Newell Stanyan, Sr., I will say that the funeral services were held in Stanyan's Hall, Oct. 11th, and conducted by Rev. Mr. Darling; the choir consisting of Prof. French, bass; Prof. Youngman, tenor; Mrs. Crosby, soprano; Mrs. Whicher, alto, sang appropriate selections. Prof. French acted as organist. A wreath of immortelles and a sheaf of wheat were the emblems and were prepared by his only daughter, Dea. G. S. Deane was superintendent. The friends and relatives dined with Mr. Jonathan Stanyan, oldest son of the deceased.

Mr. Calvin Ellsworth was buried the same day but your correspondent is not acquainted with the particulars.

TEMPLAR.

Public services were held at the church on Friday evening, Oct. 21, on the occasion of Rev. T. W. Darling being installed pastor over the Congregational church and society of this place. The church about the altar was well decorated with flowers. The new chandelier was lighted for the first time. The choir assisted by Mr. Youngman, of Dorchester, rendered very acceptable music. A large number of people were present; not a few from neighboring towns. Rev. Mr. Leach, pastor of the 2nd Congregational church, in Keene, preached the sermon, taking his text from Psalms LXXXIX-47. Rev. Mr. Prati, of Orfordville, gave the charge to the pastor. Rev. Mr. Leach extended the right hand of fellowship, and Rev. Mr. Greeley, of Concord, gave the charge to the people.

WEST RUMNEY.

I wish to correct an item in last week JOURNAL, signed G. A. H. Mr. Vern Atwood did go to Boston, but without the honorable or wife, for he happens to be one of the unlucky kind, for he has no wife and did not even take a lady with him. Also, B. A. Hall and his two girls Gertie and Mamie without the deacon. We think G. A. H. must be a little puny, or he wrote before he made up for the sleep he lost, on the night he was seen coming down the long flights at two o'clock in the morning, with a heavy overcoat on and his boots in his hands.

H.

Mrs. Matthews, who has boarded at H. M. Swain for a number of years past, died very suddenly last Monday night.

C. B. Simpson's daughter Carrie has been very sick, but is getting better.

Rev. Mr. Tillotson preached here last Sunday to a small audience, but he gave us a very excellent discourse from the text, Lord, increase our faith. H.

The following acrostic was written by a lady here on the death of Joseph N Sanborn who died at Somerville, Mass., June 18th, 1881. He was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1879.

AN ACROSTIC.

Jealously guard the spot where he lies sleeping.
Over his form bid the grass lightly wave.
Stilled be thy grief; hushed thy passionate weeping.
Earth lies must ever but Jesus will save.
Peaceful his earth life and calm was its ending
He is now in the home where glad songs are ascending.
Heavenly guides now his steps are attending.
Sad were this world if no brighter to morrow
Answered the questions we doubtingly ask:
None would be blest, none exempted from sorrow:
Beauty a mockery and duty a task.
Out from the darkness of earth's desolation,
Rings the glad promise of life and salvation.
None in bright mansions e'er know tribulation.

C. S.

W. A. Kimball is visiting friends here.

About twenty availed themselves of the reduced fare and visited Boston.

Crops are very good and are all harvested.

There has been a large amount of improvement here in shingling, repairing, painting, etc., almost every one doing something.

The R. R. Company have built a boarding house and have shingled the thing they call a depot.

They are working 40 hands on the gravel train. Part of them stop at the boarding house and part with the farmers around here.

Your correspondent is still sick and has already lost some 73 pounds of flesh which would be considerable for a small man.

Mrs. Sallie Matthews died Tuesday morning. She was the widow of the late Ezekiel Matthews, and was aged 88. The oldest inhabitants of this town are fast passing away, she being the fifth within a short time.

The Brown Lumber Company of Whitefield have let the hauling to Curtis Clark which insures its being promptly done. I understand they are going to put on six four horse teams: there are six horse teams hauling now. S.

WOODSTOCK.

The Woodstock Literary Society is still in progress going from house to house each week, holding its meetings, where it always meets with a warm reception. This society was organized the 16th day of March, 1881, with eight members and has continued to enlarge at almost every meeting since. It was well patronized at the beginning by almost every one in this vicinity, and nearly every one has been admitted and we know it has proved a good thing to all. We are sorry that we do not see more in the JOURNAL in regard to its success. We should think that some of our numerous correspondents would give us a report of it each week and take some interest in it, or all of the adjoining towns will think it has died out and will inquire "What has become of the Woodstock Literary Society?" Why don't the treasurer notify the members and collect their dues? ALPHEUS.

Until further notice every subscriber to this paper will receive a copy of the REVISED NEW TESTAMENT, for every $1.00 he or she shall pay, whether in arrears or advance, but if the former, must pay at the rate of $1.50 per year. The book will be delivered at this office or sent by mail free of charge. Applications for this premium must be made when the money is paid.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of J. Monroe Taylor. This house has been established nearly 40 years, and their goods are celebrated for purity and strength. We would recommend a trial of their Gold Medal brands to all who desire superior cookery.

sept27jcsu2m

RUMNEY.

Several young people went from here to Boston on the last excursion.

Herbert & Chase have a good assortment of new goods.

Mr Albert Craig has moved into the house formerly occupied by the late E. Jeffers.

Mrs. Esther Lucas, a former resident of this town, is here on a visit. N.

Mr. Kidder will preach at West Rumney, at 10 45 A. M. to-morrow.

Hon. Joseph Kidder will give his popular lecture on "Mammoth Cave" in Jones' Hall this evening at 7.30.

A GREAT PREMIUM LIST.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY EXPRESS, Established in 1835, is not only one of the Oldest and Cheapest, but Best of the New York Weekly Family Newspapers. It is now making a great and successful effort to reach a larger and more general circulation than any Weekly Newspaper in the United States, and to this end is offered an attractive list of substantial and valuable premiums to single and club subscribers. The long established reputation and responsibility of the Publishers who not only publish the Weekly Express, but the New York Daily Evening Express is a sufficient guarantee of the character of the premiums offered and the good faith that will govern their distribution. Besides the many other attractions of The Weekly Express it publishes regularly by authority the Brooklyn Tabernacle Sermons of the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D. The subscription price, One Dollar a year, places it within the reach of all. The office of the NEW YORK WEEKLY EXPRESS is 23 Park Row, New York.

A $10.00 BIBLE PRIZE.

We have received Rutledge's Monthly for November and find it a bright interesting little magazine. Its prize puzzle department is something new and entertaining. Among other prizes its publishers offer the following: To the person telling us now many times the word Abraham is used in the New Testament scriptures (not the New Revision) by Nov. 10, 1881, we give $10.00 in gold as a prize. The money will be forwarded to the winner November 15th. 1881. Those who try for the prize must send 10 cents with their answer, for which they will receive the December number of the monthly, an excellent Magazine of 32 pages, in which will be published the name and address of the winner of the prize with the correct answer thereto. Address, RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton, Pa.

SOCIETY BELLES.

On account of its remarkably delicate and lasting fragrance society belles are loud in their praises of Floreston Cologne. js11-1m

RENEW YOUR LEASE.

There are times in every one's life when energy fails and a miserable feeling comes over them, mistaken for laziness. Danger lurks in these symptoms, as they arise from diseased organs. Parker's Ginger Tonic will restore perfect activity to the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys purify the blood, and renew your lease of health and comfort.—Advocate. js11-1m

ANNOYANCE AVOIDED.

Gray hairs are honorable but their premature appearance is annoying. Parker's Hair Balsam prevents the annoyance by promptly restoring the youthful color. js11-1m

LIVING WITNESSES.

The hundreds of hearty, and healthy looking men, women and children, that have been rescued from beds of pain, sickness and well nigh death by Parker's Ginger Tonic are the best evidences in the world of its sterling merit and worth. You will find such in almost every community. js11-1m

BORN.

In Campton, Oct. 23, to Mr. and Mrs. Duvis B. Keniston, a daughter.

MARRIED.

In Laconia, Oct. 15, by Rev. F. D. George, Jessie C. Hill, of Laconia, and Minnie M. Crawford, of Plymouth.

DIED.

In Plymouth, Oct. 14, Mr. Samuel Dearborn, aged 79 years.

SWAYNES

SWAYNES OINTMENT

AN UNFAILING REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES SUCH AS TETTER, ITCH, SORES, PIMPLES, ERYSIPELAS, RINGWORM, BLOTCHES, &C.

OINTMENT

THE GREAT CURE FOR

ITCHING PILES

Symptoms are moisture, stinging, itching, worse at night; seems as if pin-worms were crawling about the rectum; the private parts are often affected. As a pleasant, economical and positive cure, SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is superior to any article in the market. Sold by druggists, or send 50 cts. in S-ct. Stamps. 3 Boxes $1.25. Address, Dr. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa.

—TOWN HALL—

PLYMOUTH, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 1.

MEREDITH, Wednesday Eve., Nov. 2.

FLORA MYERS'

COMBINATION.

7TH DRAMATIC SEASON! 7TH

For this occasion only, will be presented the Thrilling Dramatic play, entitled

Enoch Arden!

Or, Cast Away and Lost.

Being an entirely new Dramatization of Tennyson's beautiful Poem, by Mr. ARTHUR MATTHISON, and produced with effective Scenery, Music, &c.

The gifted young American Actor,

Mr. A. W. PURCELL

The beautiful and accomplished Actress,

Miss FLORA MYERS.

Supported by a Select and Talented Company.

LITTLE PEARL,

In her Bouquet of Melodies.

To conclude with Malcolm and Vaughan's Laughable Farce, entitled

The Irish Shoemaker!

By the Entire Company.

Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 35c.

Doors open at the usual hour, and Tickets on sale at the usual places.

SOMETHING NEW FOR AGENTS.

RAMBLES THROUGH OUR COUNTRY.

A new, fascinating, and exceedingly instructive Geographical Game, that entertains both old and young.

Agents Wanted, Ladies or Gentlemen.

Now is the time to take orders for Christmas Delivery. Send for description and liberal terms. Address,

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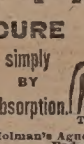

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NASHUA.

An Important State Industry. What Enterprise and Skill will do in Industrial Developement.

We esteem it among the most interesting features of our publication business to lay before our readers from time to time such information as we receive from our numerous correspondents, special and otherwise, concerning the growth and prosperity of our state's industries, and we give below a brief account of one of one most successful establishment.

Seven years ago Mr. Towne of Nashua bought out, the manufacturing business of Henry Holt of Nashua, who was then engaged in the manufacture of various kinds of bedding, comfortables, mattresses, etc., employing a small force and producing a very limited amount of goods.

On taking hold of the business, Mr. Towne at once took steps to increase it capacity for productions, even going so far as to invent a machine himself for the manufacture of comfortables by which he could compete successfully with any competition in his line in a long time, on account of its great advantages.

From an insignificant commencement this industry has grown to such proportions that it requires one mill, 36x90 feet, three stories and basement, one 36x100 feet and three stories, and one excelsior mill about 30x60 feet, three stories, all thoroughly equipped with the necessary machinery for its business.

The daily products of this factory are, 60 cases—720—comfortables, 1 ton cotton bales: 1 ton excelsior, and 2 dozen mattresses, employing 75 hands, men and women, mostly the latter, and with a pay roll of about $5,000 a month. It also requires the use of about 10,000 yards of prints to complete a days products of goods.

The value of the yearly products reach annually the large sum of $200,000. The goods find a ready market in Boston, New York and the British Provinces. So great is the growing demand for such goods, Mr. Towne reports that he could sell a much larger quantity than he can at present produce. For a number of years Mr. Towne has furnished the government with large quantities of comfortables of his make which are used to supply the Indians in the West.

Referring to the quantity of goods made, it is worthy of note that while several grades of goods are made, the first quality embraces some of the handsomest and best that the market of this country ever received.

With men of Mr. Towne's enterprise, ability and grit no wonder that Nashua feels a bit proud of her fine industrial enterprises, and justly enjoys a steady and substantial growth in its wealth and population.

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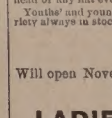

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TEMPERANCE.

A noted temperance lecturer, while arguing for prohibition said: "Why not pour the rum into the gutter? it is destined to the gutter at last; why not pour it there at once, and not wait to strain it through a man and spoil the strainer in the work?"

La Salle has a justice of the peace who is also a saloon keeper. A very convenient combination. He can fill 'em up until they drop all their money and are too full for utterance, then try them and send them to jail without the community being annoyed.

Organized church temperance work is destined, under God, to be the mighty agency for the pulling down the strongholds of our great national sin. As strong drink is the greatest obstacle in the pathway of Christian progress, so is the Christian church, fully aroused and equipped, the mightiest force for its overthrow and removal.

There is a fine of $10 for every one in Chicago who throws a banana-peel upon the sidewalk to trip some unwary pedestrian; but it is legitimate to administer doses that make fifty thousand legs unsteady, and every day dumps scores of bodies in helpless imbecility into gutters, and maddens the brain and nerves the arm for nightly murders. In other words, the law eyes the gimlet-holes and lets the bung-holes run under full pressure.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

I deliberately declare, says a London writer in the Chicago Herald, that in five weeks and a half in this kingdom I have seen as many women under the influence of liquor as I have seen men under like influence within the preceding three years. Nor do these women drink beer alone; they, as a rule, drink whisky. I have, in scores and scores of instances, seen little children, late at night, at the saloon door, crying for mother to go home, as in our own land wives plead for their husbands. At the very threshold of nearly all the grand ruins of palaces and abbeys and castles, beer and whisky beg to be swallowed. They say you can smell nothing in a drug-store. The very atmosphere of her majesty's kingdom is a blend of all the liquors that blight her majesty's subjects and fill her treasury.

Hon. Henry Wilson once said in my hearing: "In my judgment, there is but one way in which the great result of temperance can be reached. The church must take up the matter." Outside organizations have done great good; but when the church becomes really in earnest we shall see a marvelous work. She hardly realizes yet how the traffic walks hand in hand with Sabbath desecration; how conscience gets so benumbed through liquor that the users of strong drink care little for the house of God; how infidelity and skepticism grow rank among young men in beer-room conversation; how the poverty which drink engenders leaves no means for proper clothing for the Sabbath or for church expenses.—*Ex.*

Every intelligent Irishman knows that whisky is the greatest enemy of his countrymen, whether at home or abroad. It is love of strong drink that impoverishes them, prevents their mental and moral development, and thus keeps them in a state of subjection from which they can never emerge until they free themselves from the thraldom of the appetite that so easily besets them. We have often wondered that speakers who address great bodies of Irishmen on political and other subjects, do not oftener touch on temperance as an important factor in all important reforms, and we are glad to notice at this time that a Catholic priest assures his countrymen that giving up their whisky is one way by which they may help make Ireland free. As for our own countrymen, we may say as much—that total abstinence from anything that can intoxicate, is one way—and a very important one—by which we may keep our country free.—*Exchange.*

On the last Monday in October, 1842, 38 years ago, I signed the temperance pledge under the Washingtonian movement. Many of you remember that movement; it was moral suasion entirely, pure kindness to the victim of drink. In 1844 I began to see, although the Washingtonians at that time were decidedly opposed to anything like legal enactment, and they never dreamed of entire prohibition—I began to see that something more was necessary. We stood all along by the rapids, and, we had built a bridge across the rapids, and men were standing there and picking up these poor victims and passing them to their friends, who bandaged up their wounds, comforted them, and took them up the stream; but we noticed that the same men came down, again, and that they kept us busy in picking them up and binding up their wounds. We went up the stream and found men enticing and coaxing and pushing them in the stream, and so we began to see that something must be done to stop that. From that day I became not exactly a prohibitionist, but what was called a legal-suasion man—love for the victim, but law for the rumseller. I have advocated that policy ever since, and intend to do so.—*John B. Gough.*

PASSION FOR DRESS

RUINED THE WIFE OF BONAPARTE.

The Empress Josephine had six hundred thousand francs for her personal expenses; but this sum was not sufficient, and her debts increased to an appalling degree. Notwithstanding the position of her husband, she could never submit to either order or etiquette in her private life. She rose at nine o'clock. Her toilet consumed much time, and she lavished unwearied efforts on the preservation and embellishment of her person. She changed her linen three times a day, and never wore any stockings that were not new. Huge baskets were brought to her containing different dresses, shawls, and hats. From these she selected her costume for the day. She possessed between three and four hundred shawls, and always wore one in the morning, which she draped about her shoulders with unequaled grace. She purchased all that were brought to her, no matter at what price. The evening toilet was as careful as that of the morning; then she appeared with flowers, pearls, or precious stones in her hair.

The smallest assembly was always an occasion for her to order a new costume, in spite of the hoards of dresses in the various palaces. Bonaparte was irritated by these expenditures; he would fly into a passion, and his wife would weep and promise to be more prudent, after which she would go on in the same way. It is almost incredible that this passion for dress should never have exhausted itself. After the divorce she arrayed herself with the same care, even when she saw no one. She died covered with ribbons and pale rose-colored satin.

New England News

Maine.

Landlord Beal of the Bangor house purchased that property for $50,000.

Three men broke into a house in the town of Alton, and bound and gagged a young man and one of the two women. The other woman made a noise which attracted the neighbors to the scene, when the robbers became frightened and fled.

The fur business of Maine amounts to over $100,000 a year. The bulk of the fur is furnished by professional trappers, who work near the waters of the Androscoggin, Kennebec and Penobscot. There are hundreds of men in Maine who support their families by hunting, trapping and fishing.

A young woman of Androscoggin county is finally married after four engagements. Her first lover died of consumption, her second of small-pox and her third was drowned.

The stockholders of the Portland and Rochester railroad elected these directors at Portland: Samuel E. Spring, Nathan Webb, William L. Putnam, George F. Westcott and Richard O. Conant of Portland; E. B. Phillips and George C. Lord of Boston; Stephen C. Young of Brunswick; John A. Waterman of Gorham. The capital stock is $600,000.

Houlton boasts a marvelous and mysterious cure. Augustus Sponhoin's baby was sick, apparently with diphtheria, and Sister Louise, 14 years old, fell asleep and soon began singing a sweet Sunday-school song. After the last verse she said: "Gertie hasn't got diphtheria; it's canker. Put drs sulphur on her tongue and cover it with camphorated lard." It was done, consciousness returned, and the baby got well.

New Hampshire.

A new depot to be built at Tilton; it will be 26x50 feet in size.

Steamer Lady of the Lake is to be thoroughly repaired the coming winter.

The supreme court opened at Keene, recently. The late treasurer of the Ashuelot savings bank of Winchester was to have been tried at this term, but he is sick. He will be examined by competent physicians, and if the sickness is feigned, the trial will take place, but if genuine, the trial will be postponed.

The Manchester and Keene railroad will be sold under foreclosure of mortgage the 26th. The Boston and Lowell or the Northern railroad is likely to buy it.

The Crawford house in the White mountains took in $90,000 during the season, an increase of $10,000 over last year's receipts. The Fabyan house took $10,000 less, and the Mt. Washington railroad $3000 more than last year.

The grand jury, which has been occupied nearly three days hearing testimony concerning the Townes-Bugbee poisoning affair, completed its labors and, notwithstanding the required secrecy of the jury room, it has leaked out that no indictment was found.

Vermont.

Rev. Homer White of Enosburg has accepted the rectorship of St. John's and Grace parishes at Randolph.

Ludlow is trying to get up a course of lectures filled by such celebrities as Wendell Phillips, Talmage and Mrs. Livermore.

Vergennes is likely to see a young telegraph war, and one of the local offices, they say, has got to close.

Massachusetts.

Many Boston capitalists are interested in the Iverness oil and land company of Nova Scotia, which has just bought 25,000 acres of oil land in Cape Breton. The company's machinery and tanks, which will be in place in a month, have a capacity of 125,000 barrels.

A branch of the Boston, Winthrop and Port Shirley railroad is going to be built into Winthrop Center.

The suit of Bates college at Lewiston, Me., against the executors of the will of Benjamin E. Bates of Watertown was opened at Cambridge recently. The college claims that in 1873 Mr. Bates offered to give it $100,000 on the condition that a like sum was raised by the college within five years, that this sum was raised and that the executors have never made good Mr. Bates promise. The defendants deny that any agreement was ever made by Mr. Bates, and claim, besides, that the college did not fulfill the alleged conditions.

The will of Henry F. Durant was filed at Boston recently. He makes his wife, Pauline A., his executrix, and at her death Wellesley college becomes the residuary legatee of his entire estate. He leaves the 1000 in trust, the income to be used for the education of his brother's daughter, and $20,000 for the support of his brother, William F. Smith. Mr. Durant makes it a condition on which the college shall receive the legacy at his wife's death, that the real estate, except two small lots, shall never be sold.

The anniversaries of Cornwallis' surrender used to be celebrated all over the country, and the towns near Boston were among the last to give up the yearly muster. Rum used to flow like water in these towns, and Boston common was the arena of sham fights. The warriors were a motley crowd from far and near, and instead of the modern overcoat and blanket neatly rolled and carried on the soldier's shoulder, a half-gallon keg of rum was commonly seen. The day grew to be the time for paying off old grudges, however, and many an offending person was rapped on the head and shut with gravel stones by some irate brother patriot, until rioting and bad feeling grew so common that the annual muster was given up.

The treasurer of the Massachusetts school for idiotic and feeble minded youth reported at Boston recently that the year's expenses had been $56,611 and the receipts $29,137. There are now 79 boys and 51 girls in the school. The state wholly supports 99 and partially supports 16. The children are on the average two inches shorter and nine pounds lighter than ordinary children of the same age.

The Boston common council recon siders its vote refusing to appropriate $60,000 for the Arnold arboretum, and refers it to a special committee.

Rhode Island.

The troops at Fort Adams expect to leave for their new station at San Francisco early next month. The guns, horses, etc., to save expense, will be mutually exchanged with the 4th artillery, which is to relieve the 1st, whose headquarters are at Fort Adams.

The French visitors will arrive at Newport the 29th, and during the day will be shown the houses which sheltered Rochambeau, Lafayette and Washington 100 years ago. They will visit the torpedo station, Fort Adams and the training ships the following Sunday, and after visiting the machine-shops Monday will be given a ball at the Casino. They leave Tuesday.

Rev. Warren Goddard, Jr., was installed pastor of the New Jerusalem church of Providence a few days ago, Rev. Mr. Reed of Boston making the principal address.

Connecticut.

George Freach of Waterbury, who murdered Amos Andrews, was convicted of manslaughter at New Haven. His companion, George Wheatley, who saw the fight, was fined $1 and sent to jail for a year.

A servant in Dr. W. G. Russell's house at Hartford, was nearly killed by a burglar, lately. He climbed in the window and when she awoke and screamed hit her two terrible blows on the head, crushing her skull near the eye.

Joshua Colt of New Haven left $2500 to the Yale library, $250 each to the state hospital and the New Haven board of associated charities, and $200 to the New Haven dispensary.

On account of "uncourteous and persistent contempt," the Dwight-place church of New Haven withdraws fellowship from the Ansonia Congregational church, and will never more sit in council or exchange letters with it.

The mayor of Charleston, S. C., asked Mayor Robertson of New Haven for the loan of two state flags, a banner and shield to decorate the Charleston armory during the 1st regiment's visit. They were sent, of course.

The new track of the Canal railroad in Hamden from the Plains to Ives's station is now ready for use. It runs 500 feet from the highway in some places and nearly a mile in others. This change, which makes the highway safe, cost about $100,000, of which Hamden paid $14,000.

A Chinaman who fought in the war of the rebellion has asked the New London county superior court to let him become one of us, but the court doubts and reserves its decision.

Danielsonville is having a fight over the liquor question. All the bars in the village have been closed, the keepers arrested and most of them fined and imprisoned.

National Capital Notes.

James Gilfillan, treasurer of the Garfield memorial hospital fund, received a letter recently from George W. Lendereg of Bridgeport, Ct., offering to place at the disposition of the officers of the fund his large quarry near Bridgeport and allow them to take out free of charge as much gray granite as may be needed for the erection of the proposed Garfield memorial hospital building.

One sensational divorce case in court and another in prospect, each involving a member of Congress on one side and a treasury clerk on the other, reconciles Washington to a temporary lull in politics.

Treasurer Gilfillan has received a letter from a man in Caledonian county, Vt., who says that one cow of a number (he is unable to identify particularly) chewed and swallowed the contents of his pocketbook. There was in that pocketbook 20 $10 bills, one $20 silver certificate and a $5 note—in all $225. There was also in the pocketbook two keys, "both of which," naively says the writer, "with pieces of the book, were found upon the ground." He wants the United States to reimburse him for his loss. It cannot be done. The man will have to produce portions of the notes upon which the cow operated before he can recover from the United States.

Delegates from the various masonic lodges of the district met in Washington recently and formed a permanent organization, for the purpose of establishing a "Garfield Memorial Educational Institution," for the benefit of the orphans of masons. Permanent officers were elected and a special committee appointed to report a plan of operation.

The total amount of subscriptions received by Treasurer Gilfillan on account of the Garfield memorial hospital is $318. The subscriptions are from Maine, Connecticut, District of Columbia and Ohio. A joint meeting of the committees on ways and means and finance of the Garfield memorial hospital has resolved that an appeal, prepared by the secretary of state, be sent to the clergy of all towns and cities of 10,000 inhabitants or more, representing them to present the subject to their congregations. It was also decided to make an effort to enlist Masons, Odd Fellows and members of other charitable orders throughout the country.

Counsel for the New England manufacturers of woolen and knit goods, will make a motion in the supreme court of the United States this week, for a rehearing in the now famous case of Victor vs. Arthur, denied last spring. It will be remembered that under this decision, apparently harmless to American woolen and knit goods manufacturers, the treasury department issued an order lowering the rate of duty on certain classes of knit goods. The result will be, it is alleged, the serious crippling of the woolen industries involved unless the decision is reversed and the order revoked. If the court refuses to grant the rehearing, the matter will be made the subject of legislation.

The secretary of state has just issued a letter containing the reports of consuls from all parts of the world upon the condition of the cotton goods trade in their several districts, and upon the wants of each people in yarns and manufactures. The object of this work, as the secretary sets forth, is to give to our cotton manufacturers a complete exposition of the present wants of foreign markets and future chances of developing and extending this great American industry. It gives to American manufacturers and exporters, in compendium, what it has taken Great Britain 75 years to learn by experience of reverses as well as successes. Such a work has never before been attempted. The valuable samples with the report are to be sent immediately by the department of state to the Atlanta exposition for exhibition there and examination generally by all interested therein.

Domestic and Foreign.

St. Louis has 7000 horses sick with "pink eye," and the animals are dying at the rate of 20 a day. The most of them recover, however, and are ready for week in fifteen days after the attack.

Miss Sara B. Robinson has been appointed deputy collector of internal revenue by Collector Ward of Brooklyn, N. Y., with the approval of the authorities at Washington.

The total amount of subscriptions to the Mrs. Garfield fund, which closed lately received and paid to the United States trust company of New York is $360,346. The amount paid by that company for $300,000 United States 4 per cent. registered bonds was $348,969 and the balance of cash with the trust company is $11,377. This will yield an income of $12,000 a year.

There is no news of Prof. King, who started with several members of the signal service on a balloon voyage from Chicago last week, and it is feared that he has met with serious disaster. The signal service officials have arranged to have cavalry from Fort Snelling, Minn., make a tour of that region in search.

A council of war has been formed in Dublin, headed by Gen. Steele, to consider the military situation in Ireland. It is contemplated to increase the foot guards to three battalions. The 3d dragoon guards will probably be retained at Longford.

The police force at Hawarden castle, Mr. Gladstone's residence, has been strengthened to insure the safety of the premier. It has been decided that, if Mr. Gladstone's condition does not improve, to call a doctor.

Although the month's rain in the Northwest has ceased, the Mississippi and tributaries continue to rise and danger is imminent at Quincy, Ill., Dubuque and Keokuk, Ia. The volume of water has rolled down as far as Hannibal, Mo., where much damage will be done.

The coroner's jury find that Joseph Harvey, the owner of the mill recently burned in Philadelphia, is criminally responsible for the loss of life, and that the city is responsible for not compelling him to obey the law. Joseph Harvey was held in $10,000 to await the action of the district attorney and the grand jury.

The Yorktown centenary was celebrated in several quarters in Paris. The tri-color and the stars and stripes floated from many buildings. The French press is enthusiastic over the event.

Two hundred tenants of a large estate near Nenagh, county Tipperary, Ireland, paid their rents in a body. The police tear down "No rent" notices, wherever posted.

Earl Cowper, lord lieutenant of Ireland, has issued a proclamation against the land league. It warns all persons that the Irish national land league, or by what other name it may be called, is an unlawful and criminal association, and that all the meetings to carry out or promote its designs or purposes are unlawful and criminal, and will be prevented and dispersed by force.

The International submarine diving company, organized two years ago by capitalists in Philadelphia, to search for the DeBrank, an English sloop-of-war which foundered in a storm off Lewes, June 10, 1798, has discovered evidences of the missing vessel. According to papers in possession of Samuel S. McCracken, a pilot whose grandfather was the only survivor, and who was engaged in piloting the vessel into the harbor, about $52,000,000 of specie and jewels went down with her. The money was taken by the DeBrank from an intercepted Spanish fleet while on her way to Halifax, Eng., from a successful cruise on the Spanish main.

An unusual interposition of royalty in popular topics was the Princess of Wales' refusal to patronize the ladies' movement to wear only British goods. The movement is really an offshoot of the fair trade agitation. The princess' reply was dictated in high official quarters.

A dispatch to the News from Marseilles reports that the condition of the French troops in Africa is worse than ever. The number of the sick is increasing. Fresh troops are continually needed to fill the vacancies. The hospitals in Algeria are overfilled.

Mr. Maloney, a large tenant farmer living near Ennis, Ireland, was fatally shot.

At the last meeting of the Central League, Rev. Michael Keene, D. D., a Dublin priest, was proposed for membership amid deafening applause, he being a clergyman in the diocese of Archbishop McCabe, over whom the incident was apologized publicly, and was suspended on the spot, by the archbishop, under the powers conferred by the council of Trent, the disgraced priest being not even allowed to say mass.

PERPETUAL ICE GORGE.

Within an hour's drive from Philadelphia may be witnessed one of the strangest sights in this country—a perpetual ice gorge. This gorge exists at the foot of the Blue mountains, back of Swattswood lake and Middleville, and is but a few miles west of Newton. It is several hundred yards in extent, from ten to thirty feet deep, with numerous caves and clefts in the rock where the ice lies. The main gorge is located but a short distance from the mountain, and the shade at that spot is very dense, the sun apparently never penetrating it. The entire bottom of the gorge is covered with thick, clear ice, and the crevices and caves are filled with it. That it is a natural ice-house there can be no doubt. Hundreds of tons might be taken out without appreciably decreasing the quantity. Much of this great mass has doubtless lain there for years, the ice gradually melting on top and being added to each year. The thermometer, which during the recent "hot spell" registered one hundred and three degrees in places near by marked just thirty-eight degrees at the same time at the bottom of the gorge—too cold for a person to remain there any length of time. A few feet from one end of the gorge a spring of the most delicious, sparkling water bubbles up through the ice. It tastes slightly of iron, and is very satisfying to the thirst. This water stands at thirty-four degrees—about as cold as one could comfortably drink it.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

The oldest existing British volunteer corps is the honorable artillery company of London, raised in 1585 and restored in 1610. Some temporary English volunteer regiments served in the American war in 1778. In 1779 an Irish volunteer regiment, 20,000 strong, mustered in Dublin, under the Earl of Leinster, to support the demand for free trade. The earl of Selbourne suggested the enrolment of volunteers in 1782. In 1749 some English volunteer corps were raised, and on June 4th, 1799, George III reviewed 8000 volunteers. There was a volunteer force in England in 1803, called into existence by the national dread of invasion, Napoleon having collected at Boulogne an army of, according to Allison, 150,000 men. This British volunteer force gradually diminished when the immediate danger ceased, and was replaced by a new force called the "local militia," which was supposed to be more thoroughly amenable to government control.—*London Oracle.*

AN INDIAN BELLE.

The Toronto Globe's correspondent out West with Lord Lorne, gives this description of the costume of a Blackfoot belle: "The upper portion of her face, including forehead, eyes and cheeks, was painted in bright chrome yellow, the lower portion of her face was scarlet, she wore a scarlet blanket thrown loosely over her shoulder, and under this was a long, loose blouse made out of a dark navy blue blanket and trimmed with pipings of scarlet and white. This blouse was fastened at the waist with a leather belt fully eight inches broad and literally covered with large bosses of polished brass. On her neck was a string of brass beads as large as cherries. One of her bracelets consisted of a coil of heavy brass wire that would weigh not less than a pound and a half, while the other, which was nearly the same weight, was made of large brass beads; several of her fingers were nearly covered with coils of brass wire and beads."

Thousands of families have had occasion to try the never-failing qualities of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and they all unite in the praise of this wonderful prescription.

NEW KIND OF VELVET.

According to L'Ingenieur Universel, an extremely novel and interesting process has been recently discovered by M. Puech of Mazamot, France, by which the wool on sheepskins may be transformed into velvet. Up to the present time sheepskins tanned with the wool on have been used only for mats, linings of coats, etc., and the wool, not having been subjected to any preparation, is always matted or curled. Seeing that the innumerable fibers are naturally disposed in a most regular and perfect order, eminently fit for velveting, M. Puech conceived the idea of cleansing the skin and wool of all impurities, and of so preparing and dressing them that the hairs would be well preserved and not entangled one with the other, the occurrence of the latter contingency being, of course, fatal to the success of the operation.

After long and continuous experiments, success has been achieved in the following manner. The modus operandi is divided into ten principal operations, the first, second, third and fourth relating to the complete scouring of the skins on the wool side and cleaning them on the flesh side, and the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth to tanning and preparing the skins, so that perfect adherence of the wool to the skin is insured; by the tenth operation the skin is submitted to special machines for preparing the wool for velvet.

A NEW YORK SCENE.

One hundred and five women were marched to the Tombs in New York on a recent morning between files of policemen. They were arrested while sitting on doorsteps, sleeping in hallways, or passing along the sidewalks of Baxter, Mott, and Mulberry streets, between Canal and Chatham streets. Policeman Lanigan charged them all with being vagrants, habitual drunkards, and idlers. The ages of the women ranged from 18 to 80. The old women were healthier and less ragged than the younger ones. Mary Maher, whose husband is in prison, carried a boy infant. The child fainted twice in court. The mother and child had been locked up since 3 o'clock on the previous afternoon. Justice Bixby committed the women for terms of imprisonment varying from ten days to six months. As it was deemed dangerous to the health of the prison to have them locked up there, the commissioners of charities and correction sent down all the wagons they could spare, and delayed the Island boat, and by 3 o'clock sixty of the women were on their way to the workhouse. The child was taken forcibly from Mrs. Maher, and will be intrusted to the society for the prevention of cruelty to children.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. The new catalogue of Fancy Odd Pieces of Furniture, suitable for presents, at PAINE'S, will contain over 200 new article in Ebony Mahogany, Black Walnut, Amaranth, Cocobola and Spanish Cedar, ranging in prices $15 to $750.

A single shot that hits is better than a whole broadside that misses.

VEGETINE is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood, and thereby restore the health.

Que-tions that the Chinese men should have such long hair. Ladies, if you would have your hair as long as the Chinese, and as beautiful as an houri's, use CARBOLINE, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer and dresser.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, we recommend as a preventive of fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the FERRO PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lungs as big as half a dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I consider myself cured. I have not had a sick day for three years past. I write this, hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken combined."

$5 Garfield and Family, elegant engraving, 19x24. Sent for 24 (stamps.) Sheehy & Co., 33 Barclay St., N. Y.

WARRANTED FOR 34 YEARS
And Never Failed.

To CURE Croup, Spasms, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Sea Sickness, taken internally, and GUARANTEED perfectly harmless, also externally, for Rheumatism, Chronic Rheumatism, old Sores, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, Sold a century. Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

$5 No one once trying it will ever be without it; over 600 physicians use it.

Many a silly milksop thinks himself the cream of society. N H 44

A NOTED BOOK.

The original manuscript of the "Book of Mormon" is in the possession of David Whitmer of Richmond, Mo. Mr. Whitmer, now 78, was a follower of Joseph Smith, but left the Mormons when they took to polygamy. He still professes faith in Smith's claim to divine inspiration, and will on no account part with the book, which he declares was copied by Smith from the tablets of stone. His son shares his views, and says it is not likely, therefore, that the volume will soon fall into the hands of "either degenerate Mormons or irreverent curiosity hunters."

Only Half Alive.

There are hosts of men and women who, to coin a phrase, are only half alive, that is to say, they have seldom if ever any appetite, are nervous, weak and fidgety and troubled by numberless small pains and aches. In the presence of vigorous, exuberant vitality they seem more pigmies. Such persons are usually fond of frequently dosing themselves, swallowing in the course of the year enough drugs to stock any apothecary's shop of average dimensions. This, of course, defeats instead of furthering the end in view, viz., the recovery of health and vigor. Were they to seek it from an unfailing source of vitality, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, how different would be their case. Thus vigor would return to their debilitated frames, the glow of health to their wan cheeks, their trembling and uncertain gait would grow firm and elastic; appetite, that grandest of all sauces, would give a relish for the daily food, were it ever so coarse, and refreshing sleep would crown the tasks of the day.

The feeble tremble before opinion.

Vegetine

GIVES A GOOD CLEAR COMPLEXION.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., July 8, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

Dear Sir—The great benefit I have received from the use of VEGETINE induces me to give my testimony in its favor. For several years my face has been covered with pimples, which caused me much annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I consulted a number of doctors and also tried many preparations, without obtaining any benefit, until I commenced taking Vegetine, and before I had used the first bottle I saw I had the right medicine. I have used three bottles and find my health much improved, my humor entirely cured.

Yours truly,
MISS N. KEEFE, 1130 Carpenter street.

Vegetine.

Reports from Ottawa.

OTTAWA, CANADA, Dec. 31, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.:

SIR—I have used your Vegetine in my family for several years, and consider it an invaluable medicine. I most cheerfully recommend its use to those desiring a safe and effectual remedy for diseases of the stomach and impurities of the blood. I may add that I have advocated its use to several of my friends and acquaintances with the most gratifying and satisfactory results.

Very repectfully yours,
MRS. W. G. PERLEY.

No one can doubt the truthfulness of the above certificates, coming from a responsible and influential parties. Mr. Perley is the senior member of Perley & Patten, one of the largest and most extensive lumber firms in America.

Disease of the Blood.

BALTIMORE, MD., April 26, 1879.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have suffered for about two years with a disease of the blood, and after using different remedies but finding no relief, I was induced to try Vegetine. After taking two bottles I was entirely cured. I have recommended it to all my friends, and believe it to be the best medicine of the kind in use.

Yours truly, LEANDER LUSBY.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. T. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass
Formerly Bangor, Me.

Free! Cards! Free!

We will send free by mail a sample set of our German French, English and American fancy cards, with a price-list of over a hundred different designs, on receipt of a stamp for postage. We are not selling cheap prints, but large, fine picture chromo cards, on gold, silver and tinted grounds, forming the most attractive in the world. We will also inclose a confidential price-list of our large and small chromos. Address F. GLEASON & CO., 46 Summer St. Boston Mass.

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CAN buy for 12c. cost. 10,000 to 20,000 lbs. Wool from Cast hands exp. rt'd at H. P. Kyanbeck, Berlin.

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An Only Daughter Cured of Consumption.

By the accidental preparation of an East Indian herb, Dr. H. James, while experimenting, accidentally cured his only child of CONSUMPTION, and now gives to the afflicted this recipe free, for two stamps to pay expenses. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa., naming this paper.

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10 CTS. pays for the New Haven Banner 3 months. Nothing like it. 20th year. 8 pages 48 col. Specimens free. Add. S. S. BANNER, Rinadale, N.H.

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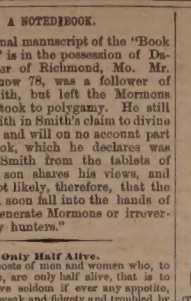

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

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For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all other affections of the Throat and LUNGS, it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond all competition.

IN CONSUMPTIVE CASES

It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent. are permanently cured where the directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL!
IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM!

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This article has received the indorsement of the leading fruit growers of the most important fruit growing and orchard preparation for the complete protection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees from the ravages of the Canker Worm and other insects. Put up in cans, kegs and barrels, to suit purchasers.

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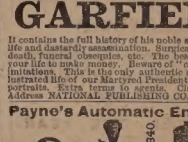

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Dr. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS cure most wonderfully in a very short time both SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE; and while acting on the nervous system, cleanse the stomach of excess of bile, producing a regular healthy action of the bowels.

A full size box of these valuable PILLS, with full directions for a complete cure, mailed to any address on receipt of nine three-cent postage stamps. For sale by all druggists at 25c. Sole Proprietors,
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